

Austria Made Vassal State By New Pact

Berlin Takes Firm Grip on Internal Affairs of Dual Monarchy

Demands Offensive On Italian Front

Rumanian Settlement Gives Rise to Bickering With Hungary

LONDON, May 14.—The meeting of Emperor Charles and Emperor William at German Great Headquarters has aroused keen speculation, which the official account of the conference has done little to satisfy. There is an inclination, however, to take it for granted that the meeting resulted in giving Germany a firmer grip on Austria-Hungary and the Dual Monarchy's internal and external policies; in fact, that from now on Austria-Hungary will be little more than a German colony.

Emperor Charles is pictured as doing penance for his peace letters to France and as promising not to offend again. Emperor William and his military advisers are seen as having accepted this penance at its face value, but as taking in the way of security for its fulfillment more active control of Austrian affairs, to save them from anarchy, in the interest of the ruling German minority. The fact that Germany has taken control of the Bohemian food supplies indicates the Austrian government is not adverse to German interference in its internal affairs.

Austrian Offensive Demanded
It is evident that hereafter the foreign policy of the Central Powers will be controlled more than ever by Berlin. While Austria may be used to launch peace offensives, they doubtless will be dictated by Germany.

The question of Poland is believed to have been reconsidered. By the adoption of a new solution a good portion of that country, including the industrial districts of Dombrova, will be linked with Prussia.

Another matter which is understood to have been discussed is Austria's more active participation in the war, or rather, in the offensives. German newspapers have long been complaining that the failure of Austria to attack Italy, deserting some of the French and British troops which are offering such a strong defensive in France. They even suggest that the Hungarians should be able to handle the Italians and that the Austrians should be sent to France to offer American reinforcements.

Bicker Over Rumanian Spoils
The benefits to be derived from peace with Rumania and Ukraine and the economic relations between Austria and Hungary are now pressing questions. There is much bickering over the spoils. The Austrians are saying that the Hun-

garians, who refuse to feed Austria, have had more than their share. In this connection a Vienna dispatch to the "Cologne Gazette" says there is market disquiet in Austrian economic circles on account of the agreements with Rumania regarding the oil industry, which are considered harmful to Austrian interests, and also on account of the maintenance of the old commercial treaty between Austria-Hungary and Rumania, which is considered to be disadvantageous to Austria and to favor Hungary.

Central Empires Declare War Has Extended Alliance

AMSTERDAM, May 14.—Austrian newspapers publish a statement said to have emanated from an authoritative source to the effect that the conference between Emperor William and Emperor Charles at German Great Headquarters last Sunday, was intended to strengthen the old alliance, which was concluded as a defensive measure against Russia and to which added weight was given by the developments of the war.

The statement concludes: "It is obvious that when the renewal of the alliance is being discussed a series of questions of political, military and economic nature which are closely connected therewith also must be discussed."

Austria Must Be Linked to Germany, Says Vienna Press

(Correspondence of The Associated Press)
LONDON, April 25.—A vigorous newspaper campaign is in progress in Austria with the object of impressing on the non-German population of that country the absolute necessity of linking the destiny of Austria-Hungary with that of Germany.

Even independent papers like the "Zeit" are pointing out with much vigor that however much Austrians may feel inclined to resent manifestations of German arrogance and superiority this is not the time to resent this tone, "which is part of the North German nature." It would be more to the purpose, says the "Zeit," to recognize that without German backing there is but a poor prospect of Austria-Hungary cutting any important figure at the coming peace conference.

The "Zeit" points out with an air of exasperation that the same idea goes with regard to Austria's future economic development. The monarchy has been too heavily hit and its resources too far exhausted for thought of independent economic action apart from Germany. No extension of Austro-Hungarian territories into the Balkans is to be thought of without German cooperation, and even the thought that the result may be of more benefit to Germany than to Austria cannot prevent the conviction that there is no other way of meeting the situation than by cooperation.

"We shall be wise," says the "Zeit," "if we learn much from Germany, and opportunity will dictate those subsequent actions on our part which will help us to act more independently in the future."

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Four Brooklyn Names in List Of Casualties

Lieut. Knapp, With Royal Flying Corps, Is Reported Missing

Four Brooklyn men were included in yesterday's list of casualties. Among them is Lieutenant Frank K. Knapp, attached to the Royal Flying Corps, in France, reported missing. He shot down his first Boche plane on April 14. Two days later, he failed to return from a patrol trip over the German lines.

Lieutenant Knapp is twenty-five years old. He was born in the Arlington section of Brooklyn, and was graduated from the Boys' High School. His parents live at 100 Ridgewood Avenue.

Bernard T. Lynch, reported missing in action, lived with his aunts, Mrs. Mark Ross and Miss Hattie Lynch, at 645 Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn. He is eighteen years old. He enlisted at New Haven, in May, 1917, after having been rejected by Brooklyn recruiting officers because of his youth.

William Jenkins, Jr., of Brooklyn, has been definitely reported by the Red Cross to be a prisoner in Germany. He was a member of the Highland Mounted Brigade Field Ambulance, having enlisted in that organization shortly after the beginning of the war and when he was only seventeen.

He has been active since almost continuously since. He was wounded during the evacuation of the Gallipoli peninsula, and on his recovery was sent to the Western front. Jacob H. Winters, reported slightly wounded, lived with his parents at 133 Cooper Street. He enlisted in 1916 and has been in France almost a year.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 14.—Seven Hartford men are included in today's casualty list. In the number is Lieutenant Benjamin C. Byrd, reported missing in action since May 1. Lieutenant Byrd has a wife and daughter living at 76 Whitmore Street.

Casualties Among Our Fighting Men Abroad

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The army casualty list to-day contained seventy-two names, divided as follows:
Killed in action, 14; died of wounds, 7; died of disease, 3; wounded slightly, 21; missing in action, 27.
The Marine Corps to-day reported Gunner Sergeant Elmore Butler, of Washington, Ga., missing in action. The list follows:
(All names not otherwise marked are those of privates.)

REGULAR ARMY
Lloyd in Action
RUSSELL, Lloyd B., captain, Manchester, Oila.
BOYER, Herbert, lieutenant, 45 Vesta Street, San Francisco.
FITZGERALD, Stephen E., lieutenant, Dorchester, Mass.

BARROWS, Ezra, Chandler, Minn.
BARTLETT, Harry R., East Haven, Conn.
BRAMS, Magnus M., Scotts Bluff, Neb.
CHIMENOSKY, Aaron, 1536 Taylor Street, Chicago.
DAVIDSON, John M., Senath, Mo.
FIERBERG, Samuel, 40 Avon Street, Hartford, Conn.
HARKEMA, Les, Ashton, Neb.
LONDOR, Louis J., 81 Edward Street, Hartford, Conn.
MINKLEY, Thomas, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
RULKE, Gordon, New Richmond, Wis.
SANDERS, Willis B., Converse, S. C.

Died of Wounds
DALRYMPLE, Theron E., sergeant, 19 Ruth Place, Rochester, N. Y.
RUCKELSHAUS, Frederick E., mechanic, 132 Cedar Street, New Haven, Conn.

AUER, Walter S., 1229 Harrisburg Road, N. E., Canton, Ohio.
BISHOP, William J., 47 Spring Street, West Springfield, Mass.
CHILDERS, Wilmer L., Paragould, Ark.
DANIELS, Frank, Highland Park, Ill.
JONES, Willie J., Starke, Fla.

Died of Disease
ARNOLD, Sogaine A., Greenville, Miss.
DUFFY, Clement T., Delaware, Ohio.
PAICUROSKY, George T., 335 East Seventh Street, Minneapolis.

Slightly Wounded
HASKINS, John L., major, 201 Walnut Street, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
O'CONNOR, Michael J., captain, 53 East Concord Street, Boston, Mass.

Summary of Casualties to Date

	Previously Reported	Reported May 14.	Totals
Killed in action	451	22	473
Killed by accident	233	0	233
Died of disease	1,036	3	1,039
Lost at sea	238	0	238
Died of other causes	241	0	241
Totals	2,199	25	2,224
Wounded	3,106	21	3,127
Captured	60	0	60
Missing	124	27	151
Totals	5,489	73	5,562

Red Cross Parade Day, Saturday, May 18th
Store will close 1 P. M. Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

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Genuinely Hand-Tailored — \$55

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Phone 6900 Greeley and we will call for your Fur Coat, Fur Lined Coat, Overcoat, Dress or Business Suits and put them in Cold Storage at a moderate rate.

Avoid False Optimism, Is Reading Plea

Crisis Always Present Until Victory Is Won, He Declares

Explains Blunder In U. S. Army 'Story'

Statement Not War Office View, He Asserts, and Holds Press Blameless

A warning to the people of America against false optimism in the war, especially as regards the great battle in Flanders, was sounded by Lord Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, in addressing the New York City Bar Association here last night.

"The crisis is not passed," he said, "and it never will be passed until the victory is won."

Lord Reading spoke at some length on the announcement sent from London to Ottawa Sunday night to the effect that American troops would not be used on the battlefield until the United States had a complete and powerful army in France.

"I notice," he said, "that there has been some mistake in the announcement. I did not hesitate to say so before I could communicate with my government. I have heard from my government to-day and it stands undoubtedly as the fact that the communication which was supposed to have emanated from a committee of the British War Cabinet never originated in the British War Cabinet at all and never was sent there. All the sentiment that was there expressed if utterly at variance with the views not only of my government, but let me add also of the French government, and, may I be permitted to add, of your own administration."

Exonerates U. S. Press
"I confess that I would like to say just one word with regard to your press upon it. Certainly there is no blame attached to them. They are quite right. They were quite right in assuming that it was a document which did originate from the Cabinet at home. The whole explanation of it—I agree that a satisfactory one is that there was a blunder committed by somebody at home who was charged with the duty of sending out the communication, and in the way it was issued by him it was sent to Ottawa, and in Ottawa they were quite justified in publishing it as it arrived, and equally your press was justified in publishing it as they read it."

"The fault is a fault with us at home, and I say that in case any one should think there had been any error committed here. For once it is clear, as I trust it has been made clear, that there was no foundation for that which was stated to have taken place. I trust that it will also get rid of the optimistic feeling which was created by that pronouncement. Heaven knows, I should only be too glad, as you would, if we could say that the statements there were true and that the emergencies had passed, and that consequently we could afford to wait and did not require the assistance of the American troops at the moment, but would stand until there was a self-supporting army."

"It is not the fact, and it is better and, indeed, it is right, that we should look at the facts. It is known that it is not the fact. I am not telling anything new. I am only striving to correct a mistaken impression which may have been created by the announcement which came from Ottawa."

U. S. Army 'Story' Not Authorized By War Cabinet

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The British Embassy closed the incident of the unauthorized announcement that the American army in France would not be employed until it had reached greater dimensions and could be used as one unit, contained in an Ottawa dispatch yesterday, by issuing the following statement late to-day:

"Lord Reading has received official information that the telegram sent through Ottawa did not emanate from the British War Cabinet and is totally at variance with their views. Lord Reading is officially informed that the statement contained in it was made without any knowledge of the Prime Minister or the British Cabinet."

Ottawa Explains Mistake in U. S. Army Statement

OTTAWA, May 14.—The statement that it had been decided not to use American forces in France until they had become a "complete, powerful, self-supporting American army" was incorrect and "due to an error in compilation," according to a statement received from the British government by the Canadian government and made public to-day as "official news."

The statement from the British government follows:
"Was Office summary. A correction should be made in the weekly circular telegram dated May 10, summarizing operations to May 9, the text of which read, 'Entente so confident that given choice of small immediate American army for defence or waiting till reinforced by complete, powerful, self-supporting army, have chosen latter. Owing to an error in compilation it was not made clear that this related to the period when America first joined the war and had no relation to present events whereby the American army is being brigaded with the Entente armies.'"

Court Denies Motion to Dismiss Godsol Charges

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day denied a motion to dismiss charges against Frank J. Godsol, held here on a complaint of the French government that he profited to the extent of several million dollars in negotiating army truck contracts with American manufacturers.

Rumania in Food Pact With Central Empires

Agrees to Sell Latter Surplus Supplies for Eight Years, if Necessary
AMSTERDAM, May 14.—A Vienna

dispatch says that a special economic treaty between Rumania and the Central Empires provides that Rumania will sell to Germany and Austria-Hungary her surplus production in 1918 and 1919 of all kinds of grain, including oil seeds, and also fodder, pulse, poultry, cattle, fibrous plants and wool. Rumania also agrees to sell this surplus to the Central Powers for a further period of seven years, if so required.

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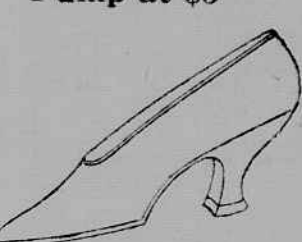
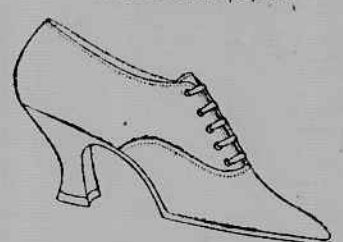
¶ The ever perplexing problem of what shoe to wear this Summer is solved by an entirely new and delightfully different kind of footwear.

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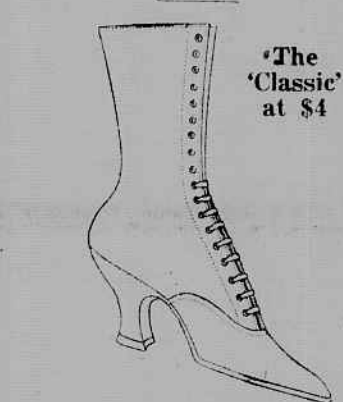
The "Classic" Oxford at \$3.50

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¶ The measure of pleasure you get out of the game of golf will depend a good deal as to how your golf suit has been designed. You must have arm room aplenty, and lots of give everywhere.

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Just slip into the Fairway—one of our new golf models that should make a record drive this season. Prices \$30 to \$35.

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Suitable for on or off the links. Corking selection of models, in a variety of cloths and patterns that is most remarkable.

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- Brown Russia Calf Banister Shoes 9.50
- Black Russia Calf Banister Shoes 9.50
- White Buckskin Banister Shoes 9.50

In Combination of Leathers \$11.00

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